

S T A

- She *flammers*; oh what grace in liping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife. *Dryden.*
Lagean juice,
Which *flammering* tongues and stag's ring feet produce. *Dryd.*
Cornelius hoped he would come to *flammer* like De-
moisthenes. *Arbutn. Mart. Serib.*
Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than
perpetually *flammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms
in rhetoric. *Swift.*
STAMMERER. *n. f.* [from *flammer*.] One who speaks with
hesitation.
A *flammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of
tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*
TO STAMP. *v. a.* [*flawpen*, Dutch; *slamper*, Danish.]
1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.
If Arcite thus deplore
His suff'rings, Palamon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he *stamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped*
and ground it very small. *Deutr. ix. 21.*
Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of colicoquintida, have
been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*
3. [*Eslamper*, French; *slampare*, Italian; *estampar*, Spanish.]
To impress with some mark or figure.
Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments
of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*
Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*
4. To fix a mark by impressing it.
Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stamp'd* on the king's coin. *Shakespeare.*
These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing
abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary no-
tions which nature *stamps* alike in all men of common sense.
Digby on Bodies.
There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an
obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South's Sermons.*
No constant reason of this can be given, but from the na-
ture of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born
with it, and *stamp'd* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in
the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*
Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself,
though he has *stamp'd* no original characters on our minds,
wherewith we may read his being; yet having furnished us with
those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left
himself without witness. *Locke.*
Can they perceive the impressions from things without, and
be at the same time ignorant of those characters which nature
herself has taken care to *stamp* within? *Locke.*
What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*
What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man en-
gaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of
stamping his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible
characters? *Watts.*
5. To make by impressing a mark.
If two penny weight of silver, marked with a certain im-
pression, shall here in England be equivalent to three penny
weight marked with another impression, they will not fail to
stamp pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your
silver. *Locke.*
6. To mint; to form; to coin.
We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which
I did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stamp'd*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
TO STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.
What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakespeare.*
The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs
of his strong horses. *Jer. xlvii. 3.*
There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that,
if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the
sound repeated. *Addison's Spectator.*
He cannot be so astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves and dies. *Dennis.*
They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping*
upon it, they found it was hollow. *Gulliver's Travels.*
STAMP, *n. f.* [*estamppe*, French; *stampa*, Italian.]
1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.
Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint;
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

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- 'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*
2. A mark set on any thing; impression.
That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pals:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
'To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryd.*
Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object af-
fecting the senses only; others, that have more than once
offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the
mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep
into itself. *Locke.*
3. A thing marked or stamped.
The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression;
a cut; a plate.
At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several
edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magni-
ficence. *Addison on Italy.*
5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.
Indeed the paper *stamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any
thing.
The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp*
of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical
society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*
Where reason or scripture is expell'd for any opinion, we
may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength
of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*
7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or
attestation.
Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that
an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown.*
The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by mo-
rality, or the immortality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set
upon't by men of figure. *L'Altra.*
8. Make; cast; form.
If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*.
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakespeare.*
When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another
of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the dis-
advantage of a strong suspicion. *LeEsrange.*
Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of
fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his
own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be
suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*
STAMPER. *n. f.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.
From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill;
but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Cervus.*
STAMP, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the
superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Bedstan*, the best;
Leofstan, the dearest; *Wifstan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the
highest. *Gifford's Camden.*
TO STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To
stop blood; to hinder from running.
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding
of the nose. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemmia, terra figulata,
communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemmia is the
chief; the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanch-*
ing of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*
Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occa-
sion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanch'd*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
He fought to hinder fighting, and ally'd
To *stanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*
TO STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.
A woman touched the hem of his garment, and imme-
diately her issue *stanch'd*. *Lu. viii. 44.*
STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]
1. Sound; such as will not run out.
What we endeavour'd in vain may be performed by some
virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more *stanch*
days. *Bacon.*
2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which to
man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is that there is a calis-
thead club. *Addison.*
In politics, I hear, you're *stanch*,
Directly bent against the French.
Each *stanch* polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Daniel.*
3. Strong;

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3. Strong; not to be broken.
If I knew
What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge
(O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and
carefully watched. *Locke.*
STANCHION. *n. f.* [*estanchon*, French.] A prop; a support.
STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.
There grows
In my most ill compos'd affection, such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
TO STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I stood*, *I have stood*. [*stamban*,
Gothick and Saxon; *staen*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *stare*,
Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]
1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down.
2. To be not demolished or overthrown.
What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *stand*? *Milton.*
3. To be placed as an edifice.
This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which
looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison on Italy.*
4. To remain erect; not to fall.
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoill'd
O'erwary'd, through the faint fanatic host
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
5. To become erect.
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*;
Fear thrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*
Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden's Aen.*
6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.
The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
Sun in Gideon *stood*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*
Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden's Aen.*
7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.
This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all
other states of Christendom *stand* at a stay. *Bacon.*
Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*
8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.
Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Devoies.*
To *stand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.
My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd,
And stable as the fabric of the world,
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.
Seeing how lothly opposite *I stood*
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall. *Shakespeare.*
10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.
If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him
go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened
to make him repent his foolish hardiness.
The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,
and *stand* for their life. *Esch. viii. 11.*
We are often contrain'd to *stand* alone against the strength
of opinion. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*
It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon de-
fence; and by the halter, if they should yield. *Hayward.*
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.
Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his
enemies unto him. *Eccles. xlvii. 3.*
Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to
stand against the wiles of the devil. *Eph. vi. 11.*
Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they
stood to it or ran away. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
12. To stay; not to fly.
At the solemnity, wond'ring the flyers halted a little. *Clarend.*
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.
Amongst liquors endued with this quality of relaxing, warm
water *stands* first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Th' also would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied
this therefore *stand* always chief. *Watts.*
14. To remain in the present state.
It meant make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while
the world *standeth*. *1 Cor. viii. 13.*
That fots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;

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- And *stand* recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*
15. [*Estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: em-
phatically expressed.
The sea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*,
Divided. *Milton.*
Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden's Aen.*
He struck the snakes, and *stood* again
New *sex'd*, and strait recover'd into man. *Addison.*
They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not possessed of any
one of those qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*
Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of
their lands *stood*, in regard to those of our own country. *Arbutn.*
God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these
helps: he neither *stands* in need of logic nor uses it. *Baker.*
Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *stood* subdu'd by found. *Pope.*
Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being dis-
concerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables ac-
cordingly, and *stand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of
ignorance. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
16. Not to become void; to remain in force.
God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in
matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes
would be deceived. *Hooker.*
A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall
surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer. xlv. 29.*
My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand*
fast with him. *Pf. lxxxix. 28.*
17. To consist; to have its being or essence.
That could not make him that did the service perfectly, as
pertaining to the conscience, which *stood* only in meats and
drinks. *Heb. ix. 10.*
18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.
The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages. *Cervus.*
19. To have a place.
If *stand*
Within the eye of honour, be assured
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night
Against my fire. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it
but weakly: one of his friends, that *stood* by, said, Methinks
you were not like yourself last day in argument with the em-
peror; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the
philosopher, would you have me contend with him that com-
mands thirty legions? *Bacon.*
This excellent man, who *stood* not upon the advantage-
ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*
Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*
We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress
them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by ne-
glected. *Decay of Piety.*
20. To be in any state at the time present.
Oppress'd nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
So it *stands*; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the dutchess' wreck. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us
know ourselves, and how it *stands* b with us. *Bacon.*
Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly
granted to Saint-John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*
Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears? *Milton.*
As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good
after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy's Sermon.*
21. To be in a permanent state.
The broil doubtful long *stood*,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakespeare.*
I in thy persevering shall rejoice,
And all the blest *stand* fast. *Milton.*
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.
I *stand* in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*
23. To have any particular respect.
Here *stood* he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To *stand* his auspicious mists. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
An utter unfeignedness of disobedience has to the relation
which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker. *South.*
24. To be without action.
25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.
This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whit'ste.*
25 B
I be